

LEGISLATIVE MILLS GRINDING Grist of Bills Already In the Hopper

LEGISLATIVE SLATE GOES THROUGH TO VICTORY WITH BANG

House Finds Everything All
Mapped Out When Order
Is Called

FLOOD OF BILLS STARTS POURING IMMEDIATELY

Measure Providing Charter For
Honolulu Is Among the First
Introduced

THE ninth legislature of the Territory of Hawaii was convened yesterday in regular session, with all members present except Senator A. L. Cagle, who was in the hospital recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

The two sessions of the day were uneventful, the program having been carefully arranged in advance at the instance of the Republican members of house and senate. The Republicans are so greatly in the majority in both houses that there was no chance of any serious break in the prearranged plan. As had been previously announced, Charles F. Chillingworth of Honolulu was elected president of the senate and H. L. Holstein of Kohala speaker of the house. So carefully had the work been programmed that when the house met a communication to the Governor announcing that it was organized and ready for business and giving the names of the officers, the communication was written on a letter-head on which was printed the names of those same officers.

When Speaker Holstein announced the names of the regular committees, it was found that they were all printed in the handsomely illustrated book of rules that was presented to each member with his name engraved on it in gold letters.

Flood of Bills Starts
Work of organization was concluded with despatch in each house and inside of an hour from the time the two houses were called to order by the temporary chairmen, they were ready for business. Promptly a flood of bills was poured in upon the clerks, several of the important measures of the senate being introduced. In addition some of the fresh bills were rushed to the front.

In the senate the principal measure introduced was Chillingworth's anti-slavery measure. In the house the bill providing for the incorporation of the City of Honolulu and providing a charter was introduced by Representative Lorrin Andrews. The charter is that recommended by the charter convention of more than a year ago. In the senate Pacheco came to the rescue of the country by introducing a concurrent resolution backing up the President in his stand against Germany's "retrograde" submarine warfare.

Representative E. de Silva introduced a bill to permit vineyardists to make wine of their grapes, paying the Territory the nominal tax of \$3 per acre for the privilege. Somebody promptly dubbed the measure a bill "to make every vineyard a blind pig."

There was little oratory in either house. The galleries were full of people who went to see the show, but there was little of the spectacular to amuse them. Business was the order of the day, and it was despatched as rapidly as possible.

Speech From the Throne
The principal event of the afternoon session was the "speech from the throne." The Great Silence was broken when the chief executive of the Territory put on his plug hat and descended upon the lawmakers in a joint session, to tell them what they might and must do and what he didn't want them to do.

Following the example of President Wilson, Governor Pinkham read his message in propria persona. For nearly an hour the senators and representatives sat on the backs of their necks and listened in weary respect to the reading of the "throne." Some of them, who could, sneezed to the lauds and smoked. Others dozed. And still the flood of words rolled on.

But all things have an end, and at long length the reading of the message—which had already been printed in pamphlet form—was finished. The Governor took his silk hat, his secretary and his departure; the senators went back to their own chamber, and the two legislative bodies turned to read work, which was the introduction of bills, good, bad and worse.

The house was called to order at five o'clock by Representative Norman K. Lyman, of Hawaii, who repeated with the gavel and announced that the legislature was in session. He called for nominations for clerk, and Edward Woodward was promptly nominated and elected, according to program. He was applauded as he took his seat at the accustomed desk.

Lyman then appointed a credentials committee, consisting of G. P. Wilder, Levi Joseph and J. Leal, and a recess was taken while the committee went through the form of examining the credentials of the members. As this work had long since been done in caucus and the report prepared, it was only five minutes until the house was again called to order to receive the report.

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Proceedings

FIRST DAY

BILLS

Introduced and called first reading by title

H. B. 1.—Appropriating for the expenses of the regular session of the senate—Shingle.

S. B. 2.—Appropriating \$40,000 for entertainment of United States senators and representatives, and other distinguished visitors invited to Hawaii prior to July 31, 1917.—Shingle.

S. B. 3.—Placing \$2 minimum daily wage on labor on public works.—Pacheco.

S. B. 4.—Requiring citizen labor on all public work, amending sections 157, 160, 162, Chap. 18, S. L. 1915.—Desha.

S. B. 5.—Prohibiting sale of liquor except by pharmacists on prescription.—Chillingworth.

S. B. 6.—Raising salary of Hawaii county auditor from \$2000 to \$3000.—Desha.

S. B. 7.—Providing for redemption of real estate sold under execution.—Pacheco.

Senate Concurrent Resolution

S. C. R. 1.—Commending position taken by President Wilson in re severance of diplomatic relations between United States and Germany.—Pacheco.

Typewritten copies ordered. Consideration Friday.

Senate Resolutions

S. R. 1.—Asking territorial secretary for copies of revised laws and session laws, 1915.—Pacheco.

S. R. 2.—Setting daily convening hour for senate at 12:30 p. m., except Saturdays and Friday, February 23, when hour will be 10 a. m.—Baldwin.

Petitions

From guards and matrons of Asylum for Insane, requesting increase of wages. Referred Ways and Means.

Communications

From Mayor Lane, recommending miscellaneous legislation.

From Governor, acknowledging receipt of notice of senate organization.

Received From the House

H. C. R. 1.—That the two houses meet in hall of representatives to receive message from Governor. Adopted.

House Proceedings

FIRST DAY

BILLS

Introduced

H. B. 1.—Appropriating funds for session expenses of House.—Coke.

H. B. 2.—Raising wages of public works laborers to \$2 a day.—Walsh.

H. B. 3.—Relating to salaries of county officials of Hawaii county.—de Silva.

H. B. 4.—Relating to salaries of magistrates and clerks.—de Silva.

H. B. 5.—Relating to the manufacture and sale of wine from grapes grown in the Territory.—de Silva.

H. B. 6.—Relating to evidence in criminal cases.—de Silva.

H. B. 7.—Providing for the inspection of weights and measures.—de Silva.

H. B. 8.—Directing the land commissioner to advertise for the sale of public lands of Waimanili of Pihonui, Hilo.—de Silva.

H. B. 9.—Relating to coroners.—de Silva.

H. B. 10.—Relating to salaries and expenses, court officers.—de Silva.

H. B. 11.—Relating to Hawaii supervisors.—Kelkolo.

H. B. 12.—Exempting police officers of the several counties from personal taxes.—Kelkolo.

H. B. 13.—Providing for the incorporation of the city of Honolulu and providing a charter.—Andrews.

H. B. 14.—Appropriating \$1072 to pay expenses of the charter convention.—Andrews.

H. B. 15.—Providing for the protection of lobsters.—Wilder.

H. B. 16.—Repealing sections 2332 and 2333 Revised Laws relating to the high sheriff.—Lota.

H. B. 17.—To amend section 28 Revised Laws.—Lyman.

H. B. 18.—To amend section 1517 Revised Laws.—Lyman.

H. B. 19.—Relating to poisonous drugs.—Leal.

H. B. 20.—Prohibiting the scattering of poisons.—Leal.

H. B. 21.—Relating to places of amusement.—Leal.

H. B. 22.—Relating to the manufacture of sugar and soap.—Leal.

H. B. 23.—Prohibiting the attorney-general or his deputies from appealing for ligaments in certain cases.—Leal.

H. B. 24.—To encourage agriculture (farm loan credit bill).—Lyman.

H. B. 25.—Relating to election of Honolulu officials.—Andrews.

H. B. 26.—Providing a closed season for ananias.—Wilder.

H. B. 27.—Relating to the protection of certain fish.

RESOLUTIONS

H. R. 1.—Adopting rules of 1915 as rules of session of 1917.—Jarrett.

H. R. 2.—Naming officers of the House.—Coke.

H. R. 3.—Fixing salaries of officers of House.—Tavare.

H. R. 4.—To appoint James K. Hakuale Hawaiian interpreter.—Lota.

H. R. 5.—Informing Senate that House is organized and ready for business.—Coke.

H. R. 6.—Appointing committee to wait on Governor and notify him legislative ready for communication from him.—Coke.

H. R. 7.—Requesting, secretary, to supply members with copies session laws 1913 and 1915 and of Revised Laws.—Miles.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

H. C. R. 1.—Holding of joint session to hear Governor's address.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure hemorrhoids, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days of money refunded. Manufactured by the FARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

SENATORS ELECT OFFICERS AND GET READY FOR WORK

Bill To Drive Booze Out of Territory First Important Measure Before Upper House

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS SLATE ADOPTED WITH SINGLE HITCH

Young Desha Nominated Sergeant-at-Arms With Aid of His Father

To hold up the hands of the President of the United States, no matter what befalls, and to drive liquor out of everything in Hawaii's makeup, were the main declarations of senatorial intentions in the first day's proceedings of the upper house, the ninth Hawaiian legislature yesterday.

As soon as permanent organization had been accomplished and certain routine matters disposed of, Senator Pacheco, of Oahu, a member of the committee on military affairs, introduced a concurrent resolution endorsing the President's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, and as an after-noon contribution to the big events of the day Senator Chillingworth, president of the senate, took the floor to introduce a bill of which the purpose is to prohibit the sale of liquor of any kind except by pharmacists on prescriptions of duly licensed physicians.

Feeling Organization
All senators save A. L. Cagle, who is in the hospital, were in their seats when Senator G. P. Kamukaha, of the Big Island, called for order at ten o'clock. Numerous gentlemen members of the families of the lawmakers were in the interested audience. Not a few Carnival tourists attended, not desiring to miss anything important during Honolulu's week of merry-making mixed with the people's business. Honolulu's band rendered an overture of patriotic tone, and soon legislative activity was under way. Prayer was called for by the temporary president and Reverend Akaike, Akaka invoked divine blessing on the assembly, asking that the members be given strength and light to enable them to conscientiously discharge their solemn duties.

Senators Makekan, Desha and Chillingworth, as committee on credentials, found everything in order. Chillingworth and Makekan having been unanimously elected president and vice-president, respectively, and Akaike Akaka chosen chaplain, with O. P. Seares, clerk, and M. T. Lyons, assistant clerk, the senate was ready to be sworn in. Chief Justice A. G. M. Robertson administered the oath to the senators, following which the president swore in officers of the senate.

Ready For Business
Following a recess, and shortly after eleven o'clock, President Chillingworth appointed a committee consisting of Senators Shingle, Pacheco and Desha to wait on the Governor and the house to notify them that the senate was ready for business.

In nominating Senator Chillingworth for the presidency Senator Baldwin referred to that gentleman as the choice of the Republicans, and in seconding Baldwin's nomination Senator Connel believed that none but Chillingworth could so well carry out the duties of the office. President Chillingworth, exalted to the chair by Senators Connel and Pacheco, declared, after the clapping of hands had ceased, that he appreciated the honor—an honor the highest in the gift of the elected representatives of the people. He urged that all party arguments be laid aside for the greatest number of people, be forgotten, for there was big business ahead, and many important matters would require the earnest and sincere attention of the senate. He particularly referred with reference to matters concerning the national guard, emphasizing the need of considering all such matters without fear and with earnest desire and endeavor to do whatever might be right in the premises. Land questions, too, would figure among important measures to be presented. The matter of taxation would be another vital consideration. His remarks were followed by applause.

Rumors of War
Senator Pacheco offered the following concurrent resolution, without preliminary remarks:

"Be It Resolved by the senate of the Territory of Hawaii, the house of representatives concurring:

"That we recognize that the causes which led to the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the German Empire creates a situation fraught with grave possibilities to the nation and which challenge the patriotism of every American citizen."

"Resolved, That we highly commend the position taken by the President of the United States in regard thereto as maintaining our highest standard of national honor and as promoting the humanitarian ideals of enlightened civilization."

"Resolved, That should every honorable means be exhausted to maintain the neutrality of the United States in violation, and should war prove inevitable, we pledge our loyal support and fullest aid to our country."

President Chillingworth, on hearing that Senator Pacheco desired that the

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Submarine Warfare Serious Problem For Allies To Meet

Sir Edward Carson, New First Lord of the Admiralty, Making Maiden Speech As Cabinet Member, Assures Commons That British Naval Methods Will Win

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
LONDON, February 22.—Sir Edward Carson, first lord of the admiralty, made his debut as a member of the Lloyd George cabinet in the house of commons yesterday, explaining to the members the effect to date of the German policy of unrestricted submarine warfare and sketching briefly the admiralty methods of reprisal. That the campaign has become a serious one for the Entente the first lord did not deny, but he stated that the navy of the Entente had taken steps that would by degrees mitigate the work of the German submarines and eventually counteract it.

During the period reviewed, from February 1 to 18, Sir Edward stated, the losses inflicted upon the shipping of the Entente and of neutral nations in the prescribed zones amounted to 304,000 tons sunk, in comparison with 223,000 tons sunk in the corresponding period in December last and 195,000 tons lost during the first eighteen days of January.

Another and still more urgent note, to the Berlin government, transmitted through the Spanish ambassador in Germany, for the immediate release of the American sailors now held illegally by Germany, was forwarded by the state department officials yesterday.

This demand is for the liberation of sailors taken prisoners by the German raider in the Southern Atlantic, and taken to Germany on the prize ship Yarrowdale. Former demands for their release have been ignored or unsatisfactorily answered by the Berlin authorities and it is regarded as more than likely that this one will be also.

While none of the state department or administration officials would comment upon the note, it is admitted in many quarters that the situation is more complicated by the action of the German authorities in refusing to yield the sailors, particularly after statements that they would be freed at once, were allowed by the German censor to be sent from Berlin.

President Wilson has virtually decided on another and important move to protect American lives and property at sea and to uphold international law.

He has practically determined to appear before congress prior to March 4 and ask for additional authority to be vested in him to protect American men and ships. This has been decided upon in view of the present grave crisis caused by the combatants' naval warfare. High officials declared yesterday that there is a chance Mr. Wilson will not wait longer, but will make the address late this week or early next.

The President's position and the legislation he recommends, in view of experiences during the war, is to be authoritatively outlined for congress before that body adjourns, in the expectation that a broad resolution giving added powers to the chief executive of the nation.

Mr. Wilson has definitely decided what he will say to congress, but the nature of his decision is not made public.

Officials made it known here yesterday that they expect, sooner or later, that arms will be furnished to merchant ships for defense.

It is emphasized that when the President appears he will not ask for a declaration of war.

While it is realized that the pacifist element has some strength in congress, the President is known to believe that the situation is such that when action is needed there will be no division of the lawmakers of the nation.

Added light on the seriousness of the breach now widening was given yesterday. While there is general reticence in official circles to discuss the Austrian situation it is understood the administration believed that negotiations between the United States and the Austrian government are unsatisfactory. Washington has called for a clear statement from Vienna as to the Austrian attitude on Germany's declaration of "unrestricted" naval warfare.

Million Soldiers Needed

Members of the general staff yesterday called attention to the fact that if a universal military training law had been passed when the European war was declared the United States would now have a million or so trained citizen soldiers. At present the strength of its regular army and national guard is a little less than one-fourth the army of Romania, which has been almost wiped out by the Central Powers in a short campaign.

Germany, deciding to wage its ruthless naval campaign, did not take into consideration the land forces of this country. The German general staff is fully aware of the weakness of the land forces, and, furthermore, it is fully advised that in the event of war it will be two or three years before any American troops could be on the firing line in Europe.

Even the navy, the German general staff is aware, is short of men and imperfectly organized. It is composed of magnificent ships, but under the volunteer system the navy department has not been able to procure a sufficient force to fully man it. In the event of war the men will be filled up, but most of the years the naval authorities have joined the general staff in the advocacy of universal training. In private conversation members of the general board admit that they do not expect to secure an adequate force to man the ships that are already authorized by congress.

**AMERICAN CONSULS
ALLOWED TO LEAVE**

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
ZURICH, February 21.—A score of United States consuls arrived here today after waiting for a week for permission from the government at Berlin to leave Germany. They will go to Bern, awaiting instructions from the U. S. state department.

AMERICA SENDS NEW DEMAND TO GERMANY FOR YANKEE SAILORS

Failure of Berlin To Give Satisfactory Reply To Former Communications Forces Washington To Take Fresh Action

WILSON REPORTED READY TO APPEAL TO CONGRESS

General Staff Pushing Work On Measure Providing For Universal Military Service; Million Men Needed By Country At Once

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Government Taking Active Steps To Meet Food Crisis

Carloads of Coke and Coal Are Being Rushed To Cities of the Middle West and Car Shortage Is Being Met Throughout the Eastern States

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
WASHINGTON, February 22.—The food and coal crisis, which has attained sharp proportions in the last few days, has aroused the chiefs of the leading railroads of the East, and yesterday it was announced that measures are being taken to meet the emergency, caused by a shortage of cars for transportation of necessities.

Drastic precautionary measures are being taken and cars are being sent to points east of the Mississippi Valley and as far east as Maine, where the shortage is being felt most acutely. In the big cities, such as New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, the demand is for coal almost as much as for food, supplies, and coal and coke has been rushed to them as well as to eighteen cities and towns of the Middle West.

The assertion, sent broad east by President Griffin of the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday, that there would be rioting and disturbances of all sorts in that city, unless the government laid an embargo upon all products out of Chicago except coke, coal and food stuffs, has stirred the indignation of the members of the interstate commerce commission, and last night it was stated by members of that body that all possible steps have been taken to meet the emergency.

Griffin's statement, which he telegraphed to the commission and to the president of eastern railroads, declared that the "country faces the danger of rioting and anarchy unless an embargo be placed upon all products east bound from Chicago, except foodstuffs and fuel."

Mayor John P. Morley of Chicago was informed by housewives that children on the great "east side" are starving to death by hundreds because of the high cost of food and the resulting shortage in the homes of the poor. He promised to place before the board of estimates a plan of east side mothers that a million dollars be appropriated by the city to buy food and distribute it at a reasonable cost.

On the Verdun front there has been much heavy artillery work. The British official despatches state that the French, in attempting to regain Hill 160 south of Ripont, were driven back with heavy casualties. Berlin also reports the repulse of the British by the Bulgars in Northern Macedonia.

STRIKER KILLED IN WOMEN'S RIOT

Wives and Mothers of Strikers At Sugar Refinery Attacked By Police Guards

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
PHILADELPHIA, February 22.—The wives of the striking employees of the Franklin Sugar Refinery, broke in to open riot last night, and in the fighting that followed one man was killed and nine were injured.

The demonstration of the women followed a monster mass meeting of the wives and mothers of the workers at the refinery, at which it was determined to march upon the refinery and demand certain concessions, for which the men had asked.

Headed by a committee of women the marchers started for the plant, crying out that they are starving, and demanding for food, food.

The men, hearing the cries of their women ran to meet the marchers, who had been stopped by the police guard. The police, Negro strike breakers were stoned, and when one missile struck a police officer began firing. A stone struck one officer on the jaw, breaking the bone, and he shot and killed the striker that threw the rock.

Just what will be the policy of the administration in handling the navy in the event of the declaration of war of course is a military secret. There have been no official reports of the sinking of the German raiders which have recently been so active along the South American coast. It is not known whether the authorities have any knowledge of the presence of German commerce raiders in the waters of the Western Hemisphere. It is evident that the navy will have two problems to solve. One will be the protection of American coasts and the Panama Canal against any German raids. The other will be to convey American merchandise through the danger zones and to cooperate with the Allied fleets.

Already the navy has taken steps to solve the first problem. It is known that a force is being mobilized at the Panama Canal and that a patrol along the coast is being established. Steps to carry out this plan were taken several days ago. Immediately upon declaration of war the naval authorities will take up officially with the Allied Powers, plans for cooperation with the fleets of the Entente.

But the military authorities are insisting that Germany will not take this country's declaration of war seriously unless a universal military service policy is provided for by congress. The German general staff will never believe that this country can put an effective force on sea or land with the volunteer system.

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

Even the slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Stop it at once with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all dealers, Beaus, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

BRITISH DRIVE FORCES TEUTON LINES BACK ON WESTERN FRONT

London War Office Reports That Tommy Atkins, Aided By His Brothers At The Guns Broke Through Entrenchment of Foes

ATTACKING TROOPS SUFFER BUT SMALL LOSS IN FIGHT